GENERAL SOLDERING INSTRUCTION LIST

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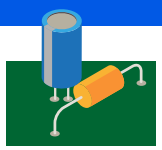
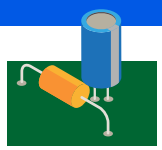


We start soldering with the components that have the lowest height.



1- Resistors Soldering: Resistors are the components with the lowest height in the circuit and are non-polarized. They should be placed in their correct positions after checking their values.

2- Diodes Soldering: Diodes are polarized components and must be placed in the circuit in the correct orientation, ensuring the stripe on the diode aligns with the marked side on the circuit.

3- IC Socket Soldering: IC sockets should be placed in the correct orientation according to the marking on the PCB and then soldered.

4- Buttons Soldering: Buttons are typically non-polarized components and should be placed correctly in their designated positions. Some types of buttons may require attention to specific mounting orientations.

5- Capacitors Soldering: Non-polarized capacitors can be placed in any direction, while polarized capacitors must be placed according to their positive (+) and negative (-) leads.

6- Switches and Sockets Soldering: Switches and sockets are placed in the correct orientation and position, then soldered firmly. Some switches may have a polarity that should be considered.

7- LEDs Soldering: LEDs are polarized components, with the longer leg (+) going to the anode and the shorter leg (-) to the cathode. They should be soldered in the correct orientation.

8- PTC or Fuses Soldering: PTCs or fuses are non-polarized components and are placed in their correct positions, then soldered securely.

9- Inductors Soldering: Inductors are non-polarized components and should be placed in the correct position, with the leads soldered securely.

10- Transistor Soldering: Transistors are polarized components and should be placed in the correct orientation with the base, collector, and emitter pins in their proper positions.

11- Audio Jack Soldering: The audio jack is placed in the correct position and soldered securely to the PCB.

12- LDR Soldering: LDRs (Light Dependent Resistors) are non-polarized components and can be placed in any orientation, ensuring they are correctly positioned on the PCB.

13- Potentiometers Soldering: Potentiometers are placed in their correct positions and soldered securely.

14- Connectors Soldering: Connectors are placed in their correct positions, and each pin is carefully soldered.

15- Wires Soldering: Wires are soldered to the connector or circuit. When soldering wires, ensure correct polarity (e.g., + and - lines) and that the connections are secure.

16- Final Inspection and Cleaning: All solder joints are inspected, and excess solder is cleaned off if necessary.

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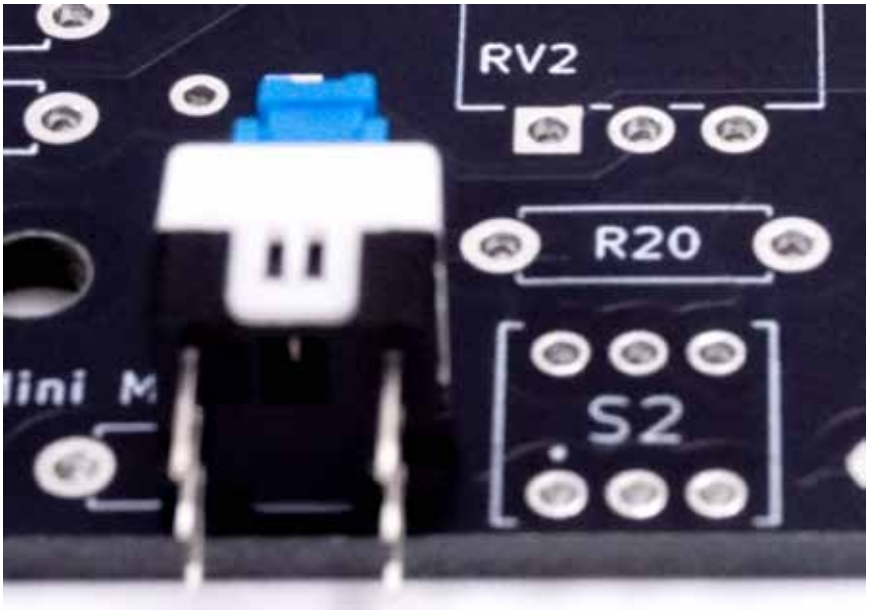
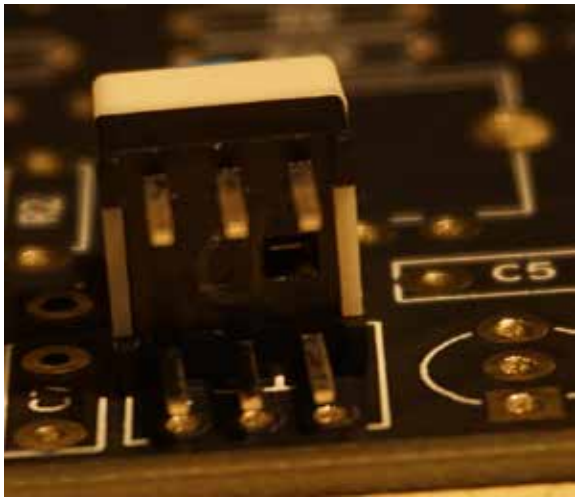
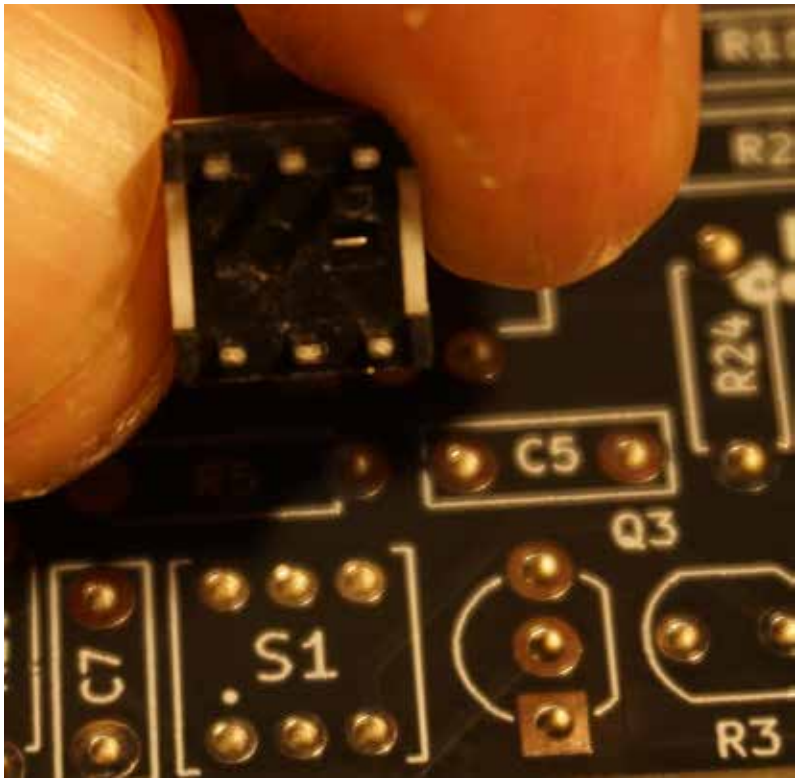


These types of switches have a specific orientation. If installed incorrectly, they will not work as expected. The side with two lines on the switch should face to the right when installed.





Pay attention to the direction of the square at the bottom of the switch. The square should be close to the right side.

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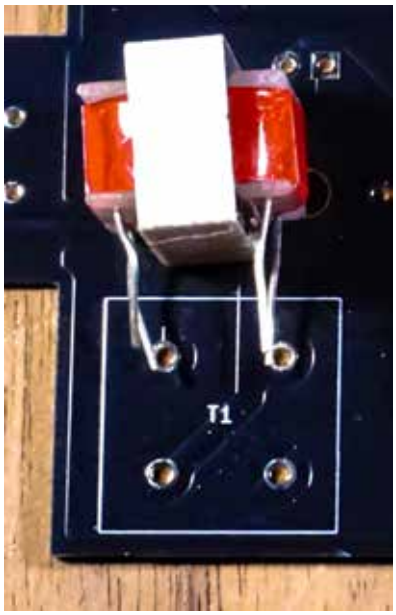
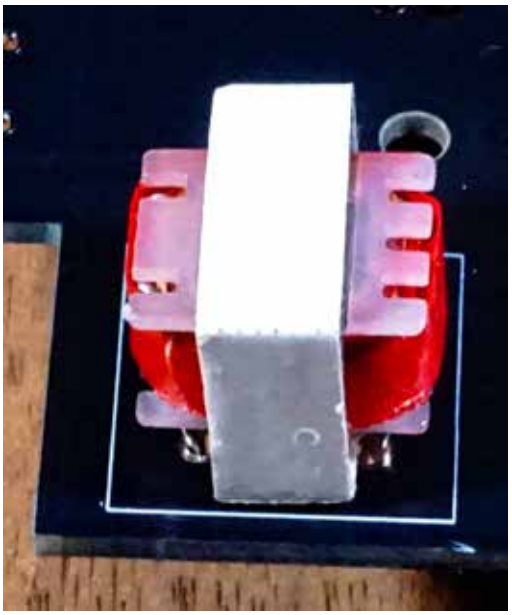
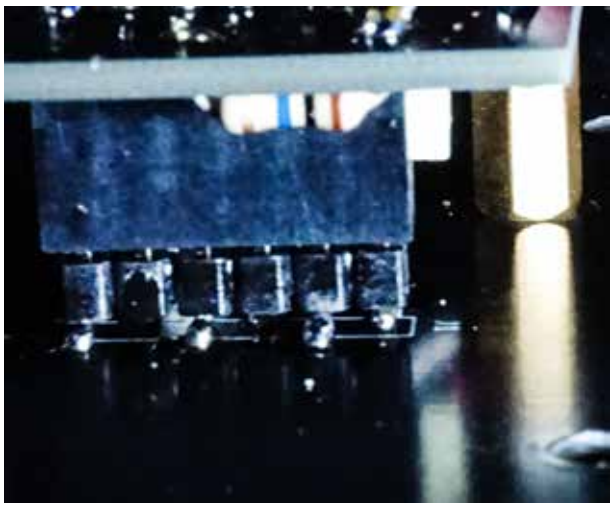




When soldering this transformer, it has a specific direction that you need to pay attention to. It should be soldered as shown in the photo.



When soldering the Kraakdoos (crackle-box), pay attention to the following when connecting the pads on the front panel to the PCB on the back panel: The pin headers on the front panel are male, while the headers on the PCB are female. The male header is of the SMD type, and this header will be soldered to the front panel.